

GROSSCUP'S CHARGE  
TO THE SPECIAL JURY.Laws of the United States Are  
Yet Supreme.SOME CHANGES  
ARE PROBABLY NEEDED.CAN'T BE BROUGHT BY THE IN-  
DIARY'S TORCH.Under the Law Debs and All His Fol-  
lows Are Insurrectionists and  
Are Liable to Be Dealt With as  
Such—Sacredness of the United  
States Mail and the Jealousy  
With Which It Is Guarded—Debs  
Indicted.Chicago, July 10.—The special federal  
grand jury to investigate the strike  
was sworn in today by Judge Grosscup  
and instructed to make a sweeping in-  
quiry into the conditions and causes of  
the strike.When all the grand jurors had been  
sworn they were instructed as follows:"You have been summoned here to  
inquire whether any of the laws of the  
United States within this judicial dis-  
trict have been violated."You have come into an atmosphere  
and amid occurrences that may well  
cause reasonable men to question  
whether the government and laws of the  
United States are yet supreme."Thanks to the resolute manhood and  
to that enlightened intelligence which  
perceives the necessity of a vindication  
of the law before any other adjust-  
ments are possible, the government of  
the United States is still supreme."You doubtless feel that the law op-  
portunities of life under present condi-  
tions are not entirely equal, and that  
changes are needed to forestall some  
of the dangerous tendencies of current  
industrial life."But neither the torch of the insur-  
rectionist, nor the inflamed tongue of  
him who incites to fire and sword is the  
instrument to bring about reforms. To  
the mind of the American, to the calm,  
dispassionate, sympathetic judgment of  
a race that is not afraid to face deep  
changes and responsibilities there has  
been no appeal."Men who appear as the champions  
of great changes must submit them to  
discussion—discussion that reaches not  
only the public judgment, but the  
under circles of society, and must be  
patient as well as persevering until the  
public intelligence has been reached  
and a public judgment reached. If  
appeal to force before that hour is a  
crime not only against the government  
of existing laws, but against the cause  
itself, for what man or any individual  
purpose who any settlement will arise  
which it induced under the light of the  
torch or the shadow of an overpowering  
threat?"With the questions behind the present  
occurrences, therefore, we have, as  
ministers of the law and citizens of the  
republic, nothing to do.

The Law Must Be Vindicated.

"The law must be vindicated before we  
turn aside to inquire how law op-  
portunities ought to be, can be ef-  
fectually brought about. Government  
by law is imperilled and that issue is  
paramount. The government of the  
United States is a government of laws,  
and its authority is a government  
authority, and secondly, to protect its  
authority over those agencies to which  
the laws and laws it extends govern-  
mental laws."For the former purpose—namely, to  
protect itself and its authority as a  
government—it has enacted laws, and  
those who are engaged in foot, as  
insurrection against, or to oppose by force  
the authority thereof, or by force to  
prevent, hinder or delay the execution  
of any law of the United States, or by  
force to resist, hinder or delay the ex-  
ecution of any law of the United States,  
contrary to authority, shall be visited with  
penalties therein named.

Debs Insurrectionists.

"Now, the laws of the United States  
forbid, under penalty, any persons  
from obstructing or retarding the pas-  
sage of the mails, and make it the  
duty of the officers to arrest such per-  
sons, and to bring them before the  
court. If, therefore, it shall appear to  
you that any person or persons have  
trifled with, obstructed or retarded the  
passage of the mails, and that such  
such a number of persons who would  
constitute a general uprising in that  
particular locality, and that such per-  
sons for the time being the civil and political  
authority, then the fact of an insur-  
rection within the meaning of the laws  
has been established. And, the who by  
speech, writing, promise or other in-  
fluences aimed in setting it on foot,  
or carrying it along, or giving it aid,  
or comfort, is guilty of a violation of  
law."It is not necessary that there should  
be bloodshed; it is not necessary that  
its dimensions should be so portentous  
as to insure probable success; it is not  
necessary that the parties thereto shall  
be so numerous, so far as the law goes,  
conspirators."But if it should further appear that  
supposed authority was used not in  
order to protect the law, but to subvert  
it, and that the parties thereto were  
not a personal ambition or malice of  
the two, it would no longer justify  
their conduct. Doing a thing under  
color of authority is not doing it with  
authority. The injury of the two to  
the employer in such an instance would  
only be aggravated by their treachery  
to the association, and the employer  
and employee, with equal insistence,  
ask the vindication of the law."If it appears to you, therefore, ap-  
plying the illustration to the occur-  
rences that any two or more persons  
by concert, instigated, or demanded un-  
der effective penalties, and threat, up-  
on men quitting their employment to  
the obstruction of the mails or inter-  
state commerce, you may inquire  
whether they did these acts as stran-  
gers to the men, or whether they did  
them under the guise of trustees and  
leaders of the association, to which  
they belonged. And if the latter ap-  
pears, you may enquire whether their  
acts and conduct in that respect were  
in a faithful and conscientious  
discharge of their supposed authority,  
or were simply a ruse to that author-  
ity to advance personal ambition or  
satisfy private malice. There is honest  
leadership among these, our laboring  
citizens, and there is no doubtless  
dishonest leadership.

When Bad Faith Appears.

"You should not brand any action of  
leadership as done dishonestly or in  
bad faith unless it clearly so appears.  
But if it does so appear, if any person  
is shown to have betrayed the trust of  
these toiling men and their acts fall  
within the definition of crime as I have  
given to you, it is the duty of every  
citizen to bring them to swift and  
heavy punishment.guilty of an offense against the United  
States.

What Constitutes Conspiracy.

"What constitutes conspiracy to hinder  
or obstruct the mails will be touched  
upon in connection with the subject to  
which I now call your attention. The  
constitution places the regulation of  
commerce between the several states  
and between the states and foreign na-  
tions within the keeping of the United  
States government. Anything which  
is designed to be transported for com-  
mercial purposes from one state to an-  
other and is actually in transit, and  
any passenger who is actually engaged  
in any and interstate commercial  
transaction and any carrier actually  
transporting such passenger or agencies  
and subject matter of interstate com-  
merce, there must exist in restraint  
of such trade or commerce is an offense  
against the United States."To restrain is to prohibit, limit, con-  
fine or abridge a thing; the restraint  
may be permanent or temporary; it  
may be intended to prohibit, limit or  
abridge for all time or for a day only.  
The law draws no distinction in this  
respect. Commerce of this character is  
to be protected by law at all times,  
and for all periods. Temporary re-  
straint is, therefore, as intolerable as  
permanent and practical restraint by  
actual physical force, or by a criminal  
act which flows from the arrange-  
ments and organization. Any physical  
interference, therefore, which has the  
effect of restraining any passenger car  
or the mails, is an offense against the  
United States government."But to complete this offense, as also  
that of conspiracy to obstruct the  
mails, there must exist in addition to  
the resolve a purpose, intent of criminal  
conspiracy. If it shall appear that two  
or more persons wrongfully agreed with  
each other that the trains carrying the  
mails and interstate commerce should  
be obstructed, and that each of them  
be forcibly arrested, obstructed and re-  
strained, such would clearly constitute  
a conspiracy.

Right of Labor to Organize.

"If it shall appear to you two or  
more persons corruptly or wrongfully  
agreed with each other to use the  
employees of the several railroads carry-  
ing the mails and interstate commerce  
should quit, and that successors should  
be hired to take the place of those  
prevented from taking their places,  
such would constitute a conspiracy. I  
recognize, however, the right of labor  
to organize and to elect their repre-  
sentatives, and so long as he does not  
interfere with the rights of others he  
has the right to do with that which is  
his own."In the exercise of a man's arm is  
his own, and aside from contract re-  
lations, no one but he can direct it  
when it shall be raised to work or shall  
be dropped to rest. The individual's  
right to work or to quit is the imperish-  
able right of a free man, but the rais-  
ing or dropping of the arm is the re-  
turn of the individual to his employer.  
The individual may find himself alone  
unequal to cope with the conditions  
that confront him, or unable to com-  
pete with the individual who is under-  
standing the conditions, and he may  
therefore, as we may desire that such  
will remain entirely independent, there  
is no mandate of law which prevents  
his association with others for their  
protection and defense. The individual  
may find himself alone unequal to cope  
with the conditions that confront him,  
or unable to compete with the individ-  
ual who is understanding the conditions,  
and he may therefore, as we may desire  
that such will remain entirely indepen-  
dent, there is no mandate of law which  
prevents his association with others for  
their protection and defense.

Subject to the Same Laws.

"But they are subject to the same  
laws as other associations. The lead-  
ers, to whom are given the vast power  
of the association, and the members,  
are simply, within that respect, their  
trustees, and their conduct must be  
judged like that of other trustees, by  
the extent of their authority and the  
good faith with which they exercise  
it. No man in his individual right  
can lawfully demand and insist  
upon conduct by others which will lead  
to the injury of a third person's lawful  
rights."The railroads carrying the mails and  
interstate commerce have a right to the  
service of their employees, and each  
lawfully chooses to quit, and any  
concerted action upon the part of others  
to demand or insist, under any effective  
penalty or threat, upon their quitting,  
is an interference with the right of the  
complete transportation of interstate  
commerce, is a conspiracy, unless such  
demand or insistence is in pursuance of  
a lawful authority conferred upon the  
men themselves, and is made in  
good faith in the execution of such au-  
thority. The demand and insistence,  
under effective penalty or threat, and  
injury to the transportation of the  
mails or interstate commerce being  
proven, the burden falls upon those  
making the demand or insistence to  
show a lawful authority and good faith  
in its execution.

An Illustration.

"Twelve carpenters are engaged in  
building a house. Aside from contract  
relations, they each quit at pleasure.  
The house is not finished, and the  
strangers to them, by concerted threats  
of holding them up to public odium or  
private malice, induce them to quit and  
leave the house unfinished. The de-  
mand is not a demand for the former  
or their wishes, but are simply interlopers  
for mischief, and are guilty of conspi-  
racy against the employer of the car-  
penters."But, if upon a trial for such results,  
they prove that instead of being  
strangers they are the trustees, agents  
or leaders of the twelve, and that they  
determine for them whether their  
wage is such that they ought to con-  
tinue or quit, and they have in good  
faith asked the question, they are  
not then, so far as the law goes,  
conspirators."But if it should further appear that  
supposed authority was used not in  
order to protect the law, but to subvert  
it, and that the parties thereto were  
not a personal ambition or malice of  
the two, it would no longer justify  
their conduct. Doing a thing under  
color of authority is not doing it with  
authority. The injury of the two to  
the employer in such an instance would  
only be aggravated by their treachery  
to the association, and the employer  
and employee, with equal insistence,  
ask the vindication of the law."If it appears to you, therefore, ap-  
plying the illustration to the occur-  
rences that any two or more persons  
by concert, instigated, or demanded un-  
der effective penalties, and threat, up-  
on men quitting their employment to  
the obstruction of the mails or inter-  
state commerce, you may inquire  
whether they did these acts as stran-  
gers to the men, or whether they did  
them under the guise of trustees and  
leaders of the association, to which  
they belonged. And if the latter ap-  
pears, you may enquire whether their  
acts and conduct in that respect were  
in a faithful and conscientious  
discharge of their supposed authority,  
or were simply a ruse to that author-  
ity to advance personal ambition or  
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But if it does so appear, if any person  
is shown to have betrayed the trust of  
these toiling men and their acts fall  
within the definition of crime as I have  
given to you, it is the duty of every  
citizen to bring them to swift and  
heavy punishment.citizen to bring them to swift and  
heavy punishment."I wish again, in conclusion, to im-  
press upon you the fact the present  
emergency is to vindicate the law. If  
no one has violated the law under the  
rules I have laid down it needs no vindica-  
tion; but if there has been such viola-  
tion, there should be quick, prompt and  
adequate punishment. Let us first re-  
store peace and punish the offenders of  
the law, and then the atmosphere will  
be clear to think over the claims of  
those who have real grievances. First  
vindicate the law. Until that is done  
no other questions are in order."At the conclusion of the lengthy  
charge, Judge Grosscup said: "I have  
prepared these instructions, I have in-  
formed that a deputy United States marshal was shot  
while endeavoring to break up the strike.  
I will read the section of the United  
States statutes that covers offenses of  
this nature. Any person offending un-  
der the provisions of the law shall be  
indicted. Remember, gentlemen, you  
have been called here under exciting  
circumstances to discharge a grave  
public duty."The jury retired to the jury room,  
and after organizing, went to dinner.  
Deputy United States Marshal Jones  
and a force of marshals are detailed  
to keep the streets clear of the scene  
of the jury's labors. The rail-  
road attorneys have filed so much in-  
formation against the strikers in the  
district attorney's office that several  
clerks have been put to work at filing  
it for the convenience of the jury.To Oliver Pagen, assistant United  
States attorney, will fall the duty of  
drawing the indictment. Mr. Pagen  
said, today, that the jury would have  
to make haste slowly."We have an appalling lot of infor-  
mation," said Mr. Pagen, "but indict-  
ments for conspiracy and inciting to  
riot are serious things, and must be  
drawn up precisely. It has been sug-  
gested that the jurors accept of testi-  
mony in a hasty manner, keeping in  
proper memoranda and finding true  
bills from time to time as the infor-  
mation warrants the indictment of men  
for conspiracy against the govern-  
ment."

DEBS IN HOC.

Has Much to Say About Free In-  
stitutions, But His Arrest and Seizure  
of His Papers is Legal in Every  
Way.Chicago, July 10.—The federal grand  
jury, after receiving the instructions of  
Judge Grosscup, this afternoon, re-  
turned indictments against Eugene W.  
Debs, president of the A. R. U.; George  
W. Howard, secretary; Sylvester  
Kelher, secretary; and W. Rogers,  
one of its directors, and shortly  
thereafter the men were arrested.  
They are charged with conspiracy to  
commit an unlawful act—an attempt to  
block the progress of the United States  
mail.Joined in the indictment with the  
four leaders of the railway union was  
James Murwin, the Rock Island strike-  
leader, who threw the switch which de-  
railed a mail train at Blue Island on the  
night of June 30.Debs, Howard, Kelher and Rogers  
were taken into the office of District  
Attorney Mitchell, which occurred  
after their arrest, and after a few hours' de-  
tention were released on bail by Judge  
Grosscup, their bonds being \$10,000 each.The federal grand jury spent but a  
short time on the case of Debs and  
other leaders of the strike. The case  
against them for conspiracy had been  
prepared some days ago by Attorney  
General McKim, and the grand jury  
jurors had not been at work two hours  
when the indictment was ready to be  
presented in court.It was heard by some of the public  
utterances of Debs and the other lead-  
ers, and this was clinched by the origi-  
nal orders in writing sent out by Debs  
to the strikers, and the stopped rail-  
ways, and the stopped the running  
of mail trains.A large number of telegrams sent by  
representatives from his headquarters,  
giving directions which they were to  
blockade of trains, were submitted to  
the grand jury by E. M. Mulford, jr.,  
manager of the Western Union Tele-  
graph company, and the grand jury  
issued by the United States court, Judge  
Grosscup overruling the telegraph com-  
pany's protest that the messages were  
privileged documents and exempt from  
seizure.Mr. Mulford had left the grand jury  
room but a few minutes when the  
grand jury filed out and walked into  
the office of the district attorney.Foreman Sanborn handed to the  
court the indictment, which was at  
once taken to the office of the district  
attorney, and the grand jury was dis-  
missed without any further business.

Debs as a Prisoner.

Shortly before 5 o'clock, Marshal Ar-  
nold returned with President Debs as  
a prisoner. Debs was taken into Mr.  
Mitchell's private office, and was ac-  
companied by Theodore Debs, his bro-  
ther, who was with him when the ar-  
rest was made. There were in the of-  
fice when the head of the American  
Railway union arrived, and the news  
Edwin Walker and Mr. Mitchell, and  
these were soon joined by Judge Gross-  
cup, who had been summoned to take  
Debs into custody.It was not long until Deputy Logan  
appeared with Kelher, the secretary.  
In a short time Theodore Debs re-  
turned with Attorney W. L. Blisbee, who  
had been retained to defend the pris-  
oner.At 6 o'clock, Deputy Logan appeared  
with Rogers and Vice-President How-  
ard.It was 7:30 before Clerk Burnham  
appeared, and the ball bond was legally  
accepted. The bondsmen were Alder-  
man William W. Walker, who qualified  
for the sum of \$25,000; and William  
Skakel, who qualified for \$30,000, the  
bonds being in the sum of \$10,000 each.  
It was some time later when the for-  
warding of signs and notices to the  
indicted ones left the building in  
company with their bondsmen. Mar-  
shal Arnold found Debs in his apart-  
ment at the Leland when he took him  
into custody.While the ball was being arranged,  
Attorney John F. Geeting joined the  
party in the district attorney's office.  
He was retained by the railroad and  
officers on Monday evening to assist  
in their defense in case they were ar-  
rested. Mr. Geeting said the defense  
of the men will be directed by Clarence  
S. Darrow, who is the attorney of the  
union.The indictment against Debs, Kelher,  
Howard, Rogers and Murwin is  
founded on sections 550, 551, 552, and  
553 of the federal statutes.

Playing the Martyr.

While waiting for ball to be arrang-  
ed, in an interview Debs said:District Attorney Mitchell, when  
questioned about the seizure of Mr.  
Debs, said: "These men were arrested  
on a subpoena duces tecum, a perfect-  
ly legal operation, whereby they are  
commanded to bring with them every-  
thing appertaining to their business.  
In this case we have a corporation to  
deal with—the A. R. U.—the effects of  
which are of a kind that it is impos-  
sible to deal with in a court of law.  
I will say, however, that if the officers of the court took  
any of Mr. Debs' personal mail it will  
be returned to him unopened. I ad-  
dressed to him, or president of the  
A. R. U., however, will not be returned  
to Mr. Debs."The grand jury, in addition to the  
indictment against Debs and his as-  
sociates, returned indictments against  
a number of men who have been ar-  
rested during the past two weeks, and  
bound over to the court by Commis-  
sioner Hoyne on charges of violation  
of the federal law in connection with  
the strike.

Killed an Engine.

Sacramento, Cal., July 10.—Early today  
eleven heavily armed strikers arrived  
here on engine No. 1, and they pro-  
ceeded to run to front and R streets,  
where it was "killed."The strikers said that regulars will  
arrive tonight or tomorrow morning  
causing a great spread of alarm.  
The strikers are well armed, and are  
determined to stubbornly resist any at-  
tempt to displace them.

Through Passenger Service.

Portland, Or., July 10.—The Union Pa-  
cific will establish through passenger ser-  
vice between the east and this city to-  
night. At midnight it was reported  
that two freights were nearing Grand  
Junction with 45 loads. Yesterday  
there was no No. 1 train through from  
Grand Junction, nor any No. 3 last  
night, though its company reports that  
the Denver & Rio Grande has notified  
them they will give a No. 1 for today,  
somewhat late. Yesterday's east-bound  
No. 2 returns from Thistle at No. 3,  
according to the programme for the  
past few days in taking care of the lo-  
cal traffic.No. 4 last night arrived from Ogden  
with the cars but did not come out  
out here for the purpose of holding  
sufficient equipment for the needs of  
their own road, and not allowing other  
roads to go out this morning. The  
passenger department reports that  
yesterday the line was opened up as  
far as Dry Creek, a point about 20  
miles from here, and the day before it was  
opened as far as Pocatello. All this  
points to a gradual increase in traffic.  
The Southern Pacific has not yet made  
any move to do business as they claim  
not to wish to run their trains out  
until assured they will be able to  
run them through, and not have them  
stop up at Ogden and then have to  
points along the road where passengers  
would be subject to much inconvenience.On the Union Pacific the register  
showed five trains out and six in for  
the day, with three freights marked up  
on the board to go out this morning.  
The passenger department reports that  
yesterday the line was opened up as  
far as Dry Creek, a point about 20  
miles from here, and the day before it was  
opened as far as Pocatello. All this  
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points along the road where passengers  
would be subject to much inconvenience.PULLMAN ROASTED BY  
THE KANSAS SENATOR.JUST WHAT KIND OF A PHILAN-  
THROPIST HE IS.Gordon, of Georgia, Turns Loose on  
Puffer—The Sons of Those Who  
Made the Republic Will Save It.No Matter the Cost—Loud Ap-  
plause Greets the Georgian, Both  
on the Floor and in the Galleries.Washington, July 10.—When the Senate  
met today, after transaction of some rou-  
tine business, the resolution introduced  
by Senator Puffer yesterday was laid  
before the Senate.Mr. Puffer discussed his resolution,  
which looks to government control of  
the railways and coal fields, and the adop-  
tion of the doctrine of a single tax.  
He appealed to senators to listen, for  
he said, to the words of the prophet, "I  
saw a vision, and an angel said to me,  
and time again called the attention  
of the prophet to the vision, and he  
was within the ordinary man's vision—  
the public danger. As his propositions  
were taken up, which were to be the  
country had fallen into the danger of  
allowing a few men here and there to  
control the railways, and the govern-  
ment functions should be exercised by  
government officers.He referred to the arrogant attitude of  
Puffer and said that he had read from  
this morning's papers, despatches of  
the interview of the Chicago  
tribune, and he said that he was dis-  
gusted with the latter's attitude and re-  
fused to submit to a reduction of  
wages after the strike. He said that he  
had declared a dividend of 10 per cent,  
or \$600,000 on \$30,000,000 of watered  
stocks, and refused to reduce the rents  
and living expenses of their employees,  
and have the difficulty settled practi-  
cally settled by arbitration.Whereas, The upholding of union  
principles should be the concern of all,  
and the contrary principle of the Pullman  
Company is contrary to the rules  
of our order, therefore be itResolved, That No. 263 of the U. S. C. A.  
be amended to read: "That the Pullman  
Company, and others their own unani-  
mous and lawful support. Be it further  
Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-  
tions be printed and published in our  
morning papers by our representative,  
and that our recording secretary be  
instructed to forward a copy to the  
American Railway Union immediately.  
To the meeting of the Pullman Com-  
pany, at Chicago, on July 10, 1894.  
By order No. 263, U. S. C. A. 1894.  
F. M. PERRY,  
Recording Secretary.Two of the Ogden strikers were pre-  
sent, and explained "their" charge  
to the men at that point signed the com-  
pany's request to go on duty. The  
company had sent around cards on  
which was the request to go on duty  
to go on duty when called upon. The  
men signed, believing that the strike  
would be called upon to go out, and then  
they would be called upon to go out, and  
acquiescence in the matter. But when  
the "call book" was presented to them,  
they refused to go out on their terms.  
Representative Frank Hooper was  
present, and stated that although the  
men there were shut out from all com-  
munication with the outside world, they  
were holding down the situation to a  
few men.John Stubbs occupied a front seat, but  
none called upon him to speak. He  
remembered that "Colonel" Boyle had  
once addressed them, and he had gone  
far. Other matters of concern would  
be attended to. Stubbs  
wasn't there.Home Industrial Labor Bureau.  
No one knew of anything that had  
been said of that association, and  
therefore no demand for any explana-  
tion would go. Other matters of con-  
cern would be attended to. Stubbs  
wasn't there.STONECUTTERS.  
The Stonecutters' union passed resolu-  
tions offering to stand by the union  
in every way possible.  
The mediation committee was in-  
structed to wait upon the Order of Rail-  
way Conductors and see where they  
stood on certain measures.

FOUND AT LAST.

The committee appointed to run down  
the "21,000" man, Mr. Miller, had run  
him down. That gentleman informed  
them that he had said that if the men  
won the "strike" he would be willing  
to give up \$1,000,000 as it meant that  
he would get free coinage of silver. The  
committee was freed.Report came from Ogden that the  
tremen were had turned "back" char-  
o the wall. They would henceforth  
ink or swim with the A. R. U.  
(Cheers.)  
A communication was received an-

## RAILWAYS STILL GAINING.

But the Strikers Present a  
Bold Front.

MEETINGS HELD YESTERDAY

THE MEN SAY THE FIGHT IS NOT  
OVER.Reports From Ogden and Help-  
ers—The Southern Pacific Union  
Pacified—Opened Up as Far as Dry  
Creek—Revolutions From Labor  
Organizations.The movement of traffic on both the  
Rio Grande Western and Union Pacific  
continues to increase in a like ratio to  
the accelerated movement of trains for  
the preceding two days, so far as re-  
lating to local traffic, while the ten-  
dency towards doing a through business  
has been steadily growing. A glance  
at the "train sheets" bears out the  
statement. Yesterday afternoon the  
Rio Grande Western sent thirty loads  
of coal up to Ogden for Southern Pa-  
cific use, and had another train of 36  
loads coming in from the mines last  
night. At midnight it was reported  
that two freights were nearing Grand  
Junction with 45 loads. Yesterday  
there was no No. 1 train through from  
Grand Junction, nor any No. 3 last  
night, though its company reports that  
the Denver & Rio Grande has notified  
them they will give a No. 1 for today,  
somewhat late. Yesterday's east-bound  
No. 2 returns from Thistle at No. 3,  
according to the programme for the  
past few days in taking care of the lo-  
cal traffic.No. 4 last night arrived from Ogden  
with the cars but did not come out  
out here for the purpose of holding  
sufficient equipment for the needs of  
their own road, and not allowing other  
roads to go out this morning. The  
passenger department reports that  
yesterday the line was opened up as  
far as Dry Creek, a point about 20  
miles from here, and the day before it was  
opened as far as Pocatello. All this  
points to a gradual increase in traffic.  
The Southern Pacific has not yet made  
any move to do business as they claim  
not to wish to run their trains out  
until assured they will be able to  
run them through, and not have them  
stop up at Ogden and then have to  
points along the road where passengers  
would be subject to much inconvenience.On the Union Pacific the register  
showed five trains out and six in for  
the day, with three freights marked up  
on the board to go out this morning.  
The passenger department reports that  
yesterday the line was opened up as  
far as Dry Creek, a point about 20  
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run them through, and not have them  
stop up at Ogden and then have to  
points along the road where passengers  
would be subject to much inconvenience.The American Railway union in this  
city held its regular executive session  
yesterday morning at Armstrong's hall.  
The meeting was not of general inter-  
est to the public and the work done  
was confined mainly of the appointment  
of committees to look after individual in-  
stances wherein men were reported as  
going, or offering to go back to work.  
The special meetings held regularly are  
largely for the purpose of maintaining  
moderation and discipline in the ranks  
of the men, and are accounted a source  
of much good in that way.

A. R. U. MASS MEETING.

At 3 p. m. was held the regular mass  
meeting, and it developed but little new  
from the routine of the previous one.  
James B. Boar, of the Argus, sent  
200 copies of that paper to the hall for  
gratis distribution among the boys.  
John J. Hild, of the Standard, also  
representative, addressed the meeting at  
length, stating that the paper would  
next Saturday have a review of the  
strike. The meeting was adjourned  
instructed to confer with the brack-  
men on the Union Pacific.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The following was read:  
Salt Lake City, July 10, 1894.To the Officers and Members of the  
American Railway Union of Salt Lake  
City:  
Greetings.—At a regular meeting of  
the U. S. C. A. No. 263, held July 7,  
1894, the following resolutions were  
adopted:Whereas, The American Railway  
Union of Salt Lake and now on a strike  
in upholding the action of the Pullman  
Company, and others their own unani-  
mous and lawful support. Be it further  
Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-  
tions be printed and published in our  
morning papers by our representative,  
and that our recording secretary be  
instructed to forward a copy to the  
American Railway Union immediately.  
To the meeting of the Pullman Com-  
pany, at Chicago, on July 10, 1894.  
By order No. 263, U. S. C. A. 1894.  
F. M. PERRY,  
Recording Secretary.Two of the Ogden strikers were pre-  
sent, and explained "their" charge  
to the men at that point signed the com-  
pany's request to go on duty. The  
company had sent around cards on  
which was the request to go on duty  
to go on duty when called upon. The  
men signed, believing that the strike  
would be called upon to go out, and then  
they would be called upon to go out, and  
acquiescence in the matter. But when  
the "call book" was presented to them,  
they refused to go out on their terms.  
Representative Frank Hooper was  
present, and stated that although the  
men there were shut out from all com-  
munication with the outside world, they  
were holding down the situation to a  
few men.John Stubbs occupied a front seat, but  
none called upon him to speak. He  
remembered that "Colonel" Boyle had  
once addressed them, and he had gone  
far. Other matters of concern would  
be attended to. Stubbs  
wasn't there.

Home Industrial Labor Bureau.&lt;